

## OLYMPIC SEMINAR

Over a hundred young instructors, coaches and experts in physical education and sport from 37 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have arrived in Moscow for the International "Olympic solidarity" seminar now taking place at the State Physical Education Institute.

They came to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Olympic Committee and the USSR Sports Committee.

Like my colleagues I was glad to receive an invitation to the USSR and to participate in the seminar. It seems to me that it was only recently that I was competing myself. I dreamed of seeing well-known Soviet sportsmen in the flesh and to learn from their brilliant mastery — and here I am now in Moscow.

The participants in the seminar will listen to lectures by noted experts and coaches, meet with Olympic and world champions and attend practicals. In this way they will benefit from the Soviet experience in the development of physical education and sport.

Four country demonstrates Olympic solidarity primarily with those nations, who have recently won their independence. Montoya pointed out. Here in Moscow we have become still more convinced that sport fosters the feelings of peace, friendship and solidarity among nations. I am sure the seminar will help promote the Olympic ideals, he emphasized.

The seminar will end on February 7.



Alexander Ramanov and leader Alexander Shopin establish a record in the 100 km pursuit race. Photo by Yuri Tutov

## HIGH SPEEDS AT KRYLATSKOYE

The 4 km pursuit race at the national winter cycling championships at the Krylatskoye Olympic track was a closely contested event. The winning quarter of Olympic champion Valery Movchan, world and national champion Konstantin Kirabov and promising Alexander Petrov and Marat Ganeyev from the sports clubs team made good time, clocking 4 min 18.64 sec. Second-placed Leningrad Physical Education Institute team, which yielded two Olympic champions, Viktor Manakov and Alexander Krasov, clocked 4.20.16. Latvia took the bronze medals.

The keen competition in this track event makes us hopeful that the USSR has a good chance of retaining its world title. A new world record of 1 hr 54.400 sec was set by Alexander Ramanov and leader Alexander Shopin in the 100 km leader pursuit race. In the process they surpassed world records in the 50 km race (37.21.314) and in the team's time trial (180 km 424 m).



## MEETING IN LOS ANGELES

The Moscow Olympics was splendidly organized and a great success. I reckon it was the best Olympics yet. It is unlikely that we will be as successful for we face several major problems. We have, nevertheless, to comply with the Olympic Charter rules. Peter V. Ueberroth, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 1984 Summer Olympics, told a group of Soviet correspondents, who put several questions to him following a meeting in Los Angeles of the heads of the Olympic movement.

## Austrian 'strangers' triumph

Austria triumphed at the weekend in the world Alpine skiing cup. On January 28 little-known Gerhard Pfaffenbichler won the downhill in Sarajevo, capital of the 1984 Winter Olympics; the following day the winner at Kranjska Gora was Hans Enn, and the equally little-known

## FLYING DUTCHMEN IN THE LEAD

On January 29-30, The Hague was the venue of the 29th European Speedskating Championships. The weather conditions were far from charitable, with the effects of the driving wind, rain, snow and rapid changes in temperature being particularly felt in the 10,000-metre race.

The title of absolute champion was won by G. Van der Duijn of Holland. J. Kromer, also of Holland, came second, and B. Nyland of Norway third.

The championship was contested by three Soviet skaters —

Andriy Bochkaryov, Viktor Shabanov and Alexander Bannikov. The all-round event, however, was won by Bochkaryov, who is the youngest member of the Soviet team and winner of the second prize in the last year's world championship. He was disappointed, as he fell almost at once dropped out of the all-round event in the 500-metre race. This was remedied by his being the runner-up in the 1,500- and 5,000-metre events.

## VICTORY FOR SOVIET WRESTLERS

The USSR took eight of the ten divisions at a recent international tournament in Tbilisi.

Taking part were around 200 wrestlers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, the USA,

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Iordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Andrei Reim, of the USA, defeated the Olympic champion Saypulla Asadov in the 68 kg division.



The Central Army Club, who lead the national volleyball championship standings, recently beat Iskra from the Moscow Region (3-1). Photo by Pyotr Sergeev

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## USSR'S REALISTIC POSITION

Yuri Andropov's replies to a "Pravda" correspondent have attracted attention from political, state and public figures in Western Europe and other parts of the globe. Many are critical of the stand adopted by the Reagan administration at the Geneva talks and of its insistence on the clearly unacceptable "zero option".

Britain's Labour Party leader Michael Foot charged that the American president, in suggesting that an American-Soviet summit be held to sign an agreement to eliminate medium-range ground-based missiles on American terms, is doing significant harm to the process of limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The "zero option" proposal is unrealistic, Foot stressed, while Reagan's "Open Letter to the Peoples of Europe" is nothing but propaganda of the lowest sort intended to hoodwink millions of people in Western Europe. He charged that America's foreign policy spins on the nuclear arms race and markedly complicates the reaching of agreement on disarmament.

It is my personal belief that Yuri Andropov's latest proposals point the way towards concrete

decisions in the area of nuclear weapons to a far greater degree than is true of the president's "zero option", claimed P. Dankert, of Holland, Chairman of the European Parliament.

Members of the presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany E. Bahr criticized West German Chancellor H. Kohl for his support for the "zero option". The chancellor must realize, he stressed, that this "zero option", in the form it is being offered by Washington, is blocking progress in Geneva. To give Europe stability West German policy should insist on flexibility and demand it not only of the Soviet Union but also of the United States. Kohl's inflexible position, he continued, is damaging West Germany's authority.

Former chief US negotiator at the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks G. Smith, directed that the American administration is more interested in boosting armaments than in cutting back nuclear weapons. In the White House, he said, there is not one person having the requisite knowledge and ability or even showing an interest in making sure the talks are a success.

## Ali Nasser MUHAMMAD INTERVIEW

Beirut. The Soviet proposal for a Middle East settlement and the creation of a zone of security in the Persian Gulf testify to the USSR's desire to prevent new aggression of tension in this area of the world, and to secure peace and tranquillity there, said Ali N. Muhammad, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party. President of the Pres-

dium of the Supreme People's Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In an interview with the Lebanese "al-Hawadess" weekly, The Soviet Union, he stressed, was and remains a trusty friend and ally of the Arab peoples; it gives them support in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

## AFRICA STABBED IN THE BACK

Paris. The Kinshasa-Tel Aviv axis: a knife to Africa's back, is the title of a recent article by Francois Emery Lumumba, son of Patrice Lumumba, in the Paris-based "Afrique-Asie" magazine.

It is simply clear that this alliance is lethal for the Africa and Arab peoples. The rupture between the African countries and Tel Aviv is but one element in the global strategy of the Organization of African Unity. The decision of the OAU nations to sever links with Israel stems from the latter's occupation of Arab territory, the Zionist aggressive policy to Palestine and their alliance with the sworn enemy of the African peoples — racist South Africa. It is emphasized in the article.

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## PROBLEM OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE

New York. The transition to independence in Namibia is a problem of primary importance for the international community of nations, and the UN will do all it can to speed up talks on the issue, said UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar. He stressed that, according to the UN, there can be no link between the granting of independence to Namibia and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The Namibian problem, he concluded, should be settled on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No. 435.

## Meeting between foreign girl-students

More than a hundred girls from abroad — students at Soviet higher and secondary specialized educational establishments, drawn from 62 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as from Cyprus, met in Moscow at the Soviet Women's Committee.

Future teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers and accountants, they are the holders of scholarships granted by the Committee, which in accordance with tradition, arranged a seminar for them during the winter holidays. The girls listened to lectures about how the women's question was solved in the independent states, about the history of the international democratic women's movement, and about the role of women today in the modern struggle for peace.

## PRAGUE DAYS IN MOSCOW

For five days, between 7 and 11 February, a large group of visitors from Prague, the cultural capital of Czechoslovakia, will descend on Moscow; they will include builders, workers from the city's industries, representatives of local government, members of the Society for Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, as well as many tourists.

The days will open with a large gala concert in the "Rossiya", Moscow's Central Concert Hall, in which well-known variety artists, folkloric ensembles and symphony orchestras from Prague will take part.

Moscow theatres will put on productions of Czech plays: "Melody for the Peacock" by Zahradnik and "Mother" by Karel Capek.

Performances will be given by the Puppet Theatre and Legeron Magica. A festival of Czech films will be held at the "Prague" and "Moscow" cinemas; all featuring films and seven movies for children.

Czechoslovak athletes — gymnasts, tennis and basketball players will compete in special competitions at stadiums and sports grounds.

A major show, "35 Years of Social Prague", will be mounted at the Exhibition of Economic Achievements. It will illustrate the history and the present-day accomplishments of the city as well as prospects for its development.

MARIE AMAROVA

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

## DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to bring the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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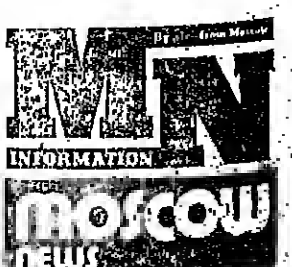
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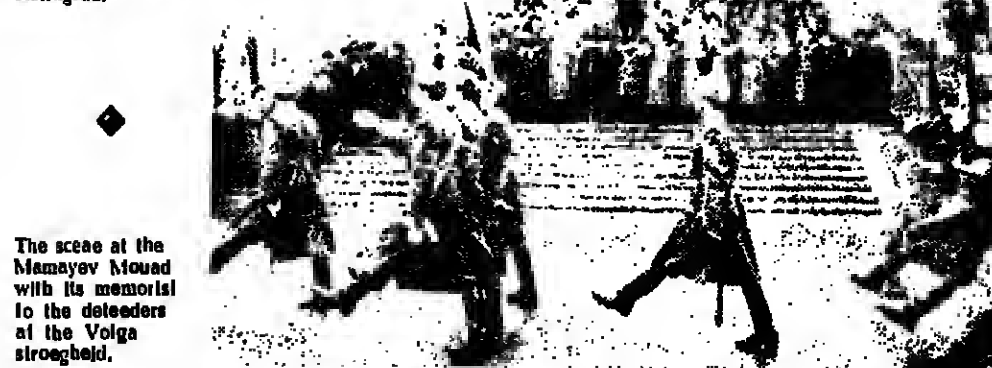
## 40th anniversary of Battle of Stalingrad

40 years ago the Soviet Army routed the fascist troops at Stalingrad, a victory which was a critical turning point not just for the Great Patriotic War but for the whole of World War II. It spurred on the massive exodus of fascist troops from the USSR. The Battle of Stalingrad determined in large measure the fate of the European peoples and clinched the struggle between the forces of progress and fascist reaction.

Thousands of residents of the hero-city on the Volga and their guests attended the recent festivities marking the anniversary of the Battle. Among these who gathered at Stalingrad were former comrades-in-arms who fought in the Battle, noted army commanders, representatives from other Soviet cities and from foreign allied cities. Writers, poets, artists and cameramen read, presented and performed the works they had specially done for the jubilee. Shortly before the celebrations the panoramic museum, "The Battle of Stalingrad," was opened in the city.



A meeting at the Stalingrad Heroes' Cemetery marking the victory of the Soviet people at the Battle of Stalingrad.



The scene at the Heroes' Cemetery with its memorial to the defenders of the Volga stronghold.



IN DEFENCE  
OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Delhi. The Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, speaking at a mass rally in the Indian capital, pointed out that certain powers are redoubling their efforts to weaken the non-aligned movement and to split its ranks. The evidence of this is that recently the Western mass media has begun a propaganda campaign directed against India and the policies of its government, said Mrs Gandhi. Such hostile actions are directed at

undermining the India's authority before the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which opens in Delhi in the beginning of March, and to thwart its work. The head of the Indian government expressed firm confidence that despite all the attempts to prevent the forthcoming forum from taking place, it will go on successfully, and will promote the strengthening of the position of the non-aligned movement.

## Israel must get out of Lebanon, says AAPSO

Cairo. A statement by the permanent secretary of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) has demanded the immediate cessation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the withdrawal of the occupation forces, and the preservation of the independence and territorial integrity of that country. The statement emphasises that following the large-scale aggression and mass crimes committed against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, Tel Aviv has started to expand its operations

deep into the country. Despite the international outcry, UN Security Council decisions and demands by all people of goodwill, Israel still keeps a large military contingent in Lebanon, which continues to perpetrate terror and violence.

AAPSO urges peace-loving forces throughout the world to launch a widespread campaign in support of the people of Lebanon, and declare its solidarity with the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine and its support for the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

## Vietnamese proposal rejected by China

Hanoi. The government of Vietnam has decided to take unilateral measures to secure peace along the Vietnamese-Chinese border during the traditional celebrations of the New Year according to the lunar calendar. This reads a statement distributed in Hanoi by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. On January 17, it is noted in the statement, Vietnam suggested to China that all armed actions

along the border between the two countries be brought to an end over the period between 5 and 19 February 1983 for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of the border districts to celebrate the New Year according to the lunar calendar in a peaceful atmosphere. Unfortunately, China has not accepted Vietnam's constructive proposal which justifies its unwillingness to relax tension along the border.



This is a guarantee of complete security and freedom.  
Drawing by Konstantin Rybnik

NATO SHOULD  
WORK FOR AGREEMENT

London. The nuclear arms race should be halted, otherwise it can spell out disaster for mankind. Nothing is as important as the prevention of nuclear war and ensuring the security of the future generations. Such is the conclusion of a book recently published by a group of noted Cambridge University scholars — Nobel Prize Winner M. Ryle, D. Barber, P. Bateson, and others.

The authors are convinced that the North Atlantic Alliance as a whole should not include any new nuclear weapons in their arsenals, presently possessing 2 and Cruise missiles, and neutron warheads for the Lance missile. They charged that NATO should try to reach agreement with the Warsaw Treaty member-countries on the non-first use of nuclear weapons and on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR  
TO FRANCE HANDS  
IN CREDENTIALS

Paris. This is an ideal opportunity of drawing attention to the friendship between our two countries which started a long time ago, as well as to the special importance I attach to the relations between the USSR and France, said French President, Francois Mitterrand, addressing a ceremony in the Elysee Palace at which Yn. Vorensov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in France landed in his credentials. Among other things, the President expressed the wish that economic and cultural relations between the two countries be expanded and reach a still higher level.

There exist numerous questions of common interest which could be approached in a more positive spirit, he said. Among these, I place first and foremost the protection of peace and security in our two countries. Therefore, I hope that the Geneva talks be completed successfully and that a disarmament conference in Europe be called.

Mrs THATCHER'S  
NEW BUDGET PLANS

London. According to the government White Book published here on government expenditure, Britain's military budget is to grow in the 1983/84 financial year by 5.0 per cent and will amount to around 16 thousand million pounds sterling. In 1984/85, it is intended to increase it yet further to 17 thousand and 298 million pounds sterling. Allocations for the British police are to go up by almost 300 million.

The Conservatives plan to cut government spending on the development of industry, power engineering, and on the creation of jobs by 8.5 per cent. Allocations for education, science and the arts are to be reduced by 5.4 per cent.

NICARAGUA GIVES  
SHORT SHRIFT  
TO TERRORISTS

Managua. State Security agencies in Nicaragua have put out of action a gang of CIA-trained terrorists who were operating in the Nicaraguan capital. They had CIA instructions to organize a series of acts of sabotage and terrorism and also to conduct subversive propaganda.

As was stated at a press conference here by L. Serna, chief of the state security department, in December last year, the counter-revolutionaries made an attempt on the lives of the Nicaraguan leaders by detonating a bomb under the review stand on 19 July Square where the closing ceremony of a national youth meeting was due to take place. The attempt failed because the meeting was held in another place.

Six terrorists were arrested. Weapons and explosives of American manufacture were found in their possession. The bombs were filled with special explosives invented and manufactured by the CIA. Having tremendous destructive power, they are specially designed for terrorist action. The military equipment seized from the terrorists is identical to that used by the United States in Vietnam and to that delivered to the counter-revolutionary groups in Angola and Ethiopia.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

① The Pentagon is carrying on with intensive construction work on another American military advanced post in the area of al-Khasab in the strategically vital Peninsula al Masendeh which belongs to the Sultanate of Oman. France-Press news agency reports. Moreover, a barbed wire fence and a landing strip have been built here for use by the Pentagon. Other installations are under construction which will make it possible to receive rapid deployment troops at the base and to service military hardware there.

② Algeria and Niger have signed an agreement delimiting the 600-mile border strip separating the two countries. Before this agreement, the border was an imaginary line passing through the desert.

③ In 1982 there was a 7.2 per cent fall in car sales in the United States as compared with 1981.

④ SEC statistics puts the unemployment rate in all Common Market countries (excluding Greece) at 12 million.

⑤ Over the first eleven months of the past year, the United States' deficit in trade with Japan ran into 18 thousand million dollars, the Kyodo Tru-Jin news agency reports.

⑥ Australia's population stood at 15,173,000 as of June 30, 1982, a 248,000 increase over a year's time.

⑦ The main police department in Japan has issued crime statistics for the past year. 1982 was a record high in this respect after 1948 and 1949, with 4,392 various crimes, omitting those committed on the roads.

## PEOPLE

The Egyptian Minister of Justice has demanded that former Minister of Interior Nabawi Ismail be deprived of parliamentary immunity. In the demand addressed to the Chairman of the Egyptian People's Assembly reports the newspaper "Al-Shaab". It is pointed out that this measure should be taken on the basis of a court decision on the conduct of a criminal investigation of the former minister's affairs.

Demanding that N. Ismail be brought to court, the newspaper "Al-Shaab" stresses that on his personal instructions political prisoners in Egyptian jails had been subjected to torture and persecution. The newspaper also accuses the former minister of falsifying the results of elections and referendums conducted in the country during Sadat's term of office, of involvement with a number of major criminals, and of organizing court reprisals against Egyptian patriots who deliberately fabricated accusations.



This sea lion straddled on the pavement is the victim of the raging storm that bore overtook the west coast of the United States. Under the pressure of six-metre-high waves and a wind force in excess of one hundred kilometres an hour houses and electric power lines were destroyed, trees pulled up by their roots, and communications disrupted. More than a thousand houses along the coast have been either destroyed or washed away into the ocean. Photo AP-TASS

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## CALCULATIONS AND MISCALCULATIONS

Analysing American Vice-President George Bush's tour of Western Europe, in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Vladimir Lemeiko writes as follows:

In the White House no one conceals the fact that the Bush's tour has been arranged as part of a new experiment by President Reagan in "public diplomacy", and not in order to find ways of reducing the nuclear danger. From this stems the Vice-President's intention to regard the Soviet peace proposals as purely a propaganda exercise and to prepare a purely propaganda style reply. This is Washington's first miscalculation and hence its lack of understanding and respect for the Soviet Union and its own allies.

Let us look at the second miscalculation. George Bush sees his task, as he puts it, as being to "sound the West Europeans of the NATO decision". He maintains that it is not the West European leaders who are worried by the decision, but only part of the public.

On the 1971 NATO decision was taken under pressure of the argument that otherwise the United States would not ratify SALT-2. The decision provides for the deployment of the missiles only if there is no progress at the talks, and now everything has been blocked by the American zero option. Apart from this, the problems of the nuclear-armed continent worry not only the public, but also most of the responsible political leaders in the West.

The third miscalculation is, perhaps, the principal one, because it reflects the different philosophies behind policies on the continent and across the Atlantic. George Bush sees the aim of his tour, as being to bring the truth to the attention of the Europeans and to make them understand what is foremost on the mind of the President.

Leaving aside the mounting tone of this statement — perhaps we, after all, all the rage in the United States — he turns things on their head. The problem is that the United States itself must understand the fears and worries of the Europeans, and the American President should take into account their interests.

## NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL

American interference to an increasing extent in the internal affairs of the Korean people by using nuclear blackmail and tries to destabilize that part of the world even more. This is how Pravda comments on the provocative statement by General Edward Meyer, Chief of Staff of the US Army that the US aimed to use its nuclear weapons in one or two cases.

Under the cover of the myth about a "Soviet threat", the Washington administration increases military aid to the South Korean regime with every passing year, the newspaper writes. At present the USA has almost 40 military bases and approximately 40,000 servicemen in South Korea. The Pentagon keeps a fund of more than 700 nuclear warheads in the south of Korean Peninsula. In the 1981-82 financial year the US government decided to grant a credit in the South Korean regime to the tune of about 200 million dollars for the purchase of new armaments and for the realization of a special programme for the training of South Korean troops.

American nuclear blackmail in this part of the world, the newspaper writes, results in growing instability not only in the Korean Peninsula but in the Far Eastern region as well.

A SOLDIER'S BAYONET PLUS HOISTED  
FLAG IS THE WORD

The build-up in the American military presence in the Indian Ocean is the subject of a commentary by S. Siteniyev in IZVESTIA. Among other things he notes that the Pentagon's military preparations in the Indian Ocean pivot around plans for a build-up of a powerful military list, for the expansion of the network of base-spring boards, and the deployment on these bases of the Rapid Deployment Force. The latest step in this direction was taken quite recently when the setting up of the American Central Command (CENTCOM) was announced with responsibility for a vast region embracing almost twenty countries in Africa and Asia.

Having gipped a number of countries on the shores of the Indian Ocean in the vices of dependence, the United States has succeeded in "striking" its flag and, under its shadow, to deploy Marines, jet fighters, heavy helicopters, battleships and aircraft carriers. Thus, keeping with the classical formula — a soldier's bayonet, and the unfolding of the flag, followed by severe exploitation, the Americans are engaged on the enlargement of a huge region of the Indian Ocean which comprises the shores of 35 states in which live a quarter of the world's population.

GIFT  
FOR ETHIOPIA

Microfilm copies of medieval Ethiopian manuscripts have been presented as a gift to the Ethiopian Research Institute of Addis Ababa University on behalf of the Ministry of Culture of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Minisderan Institute of Ancient Manuscripts.

Accepting the gift, Dr Duri Mohammed, the president of Addis Ababa University, pointed out that the Soviet Union was the first nation to respond to the appeal launched by Ethiopian scholars who want to collect together all documents on the history of Ethiopia available anywhere in the world.

## Science and technology

GIANT  
AIRBUS FOR EUROPE

The European consortium "The Airbus Industry" has designed a major Airbus, the "A310-300" to be fitted with horizontal fuel tanks placed tailwards. With its full complement of 218 passengers, its range will be 7,400 kilometres. Flying tests on the final model of the plane may begin in October, 1983.

The pumping of the fuel into the additional tanks will be controlled by computer which will

turn the necessary valves and pumps on and off. The location of the plane's centre of gravity will be shown automatically on indicators and in the cockpit. The pumping of the fuel will start automatically with the changes in the position of the plane's legs in flight, and also during takeoff and landing. When the plane is about to land all fuel will be pumped into the main tanks. If the automatic control system breaks down, the pumping can be done manually, and in case of a power supply failure — via the force of gravity.

## COLLOQUIUM AT THE SORBONNE

An international colloquium on the problems of teaching and learning Russian has just ended at the Sorbonne. It was held on the initiative of the Franco-Soviet Society and of the French Society of Teachers of Russian. It was attended by noted Soviet and French scholars as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

Those taking part in the colloquium stressed the considerable growth of interest in Russian in the world. At present some 23 million people study the language outside the USSR.

## OF INTEREST

Tigers' roar  
as a scarecrow

The roar of tigers played on a tape recorder through a powerful loudspeaker is regarded as the best means to scare elephants in the wild and thus protect them from being trampled and destroyed.

The search for a new "scarecrow" to ward off wild elephants became an urgent priority after it was noticed that elephants had become used to the traditional methods of protecting the wild, like pelicans, boar, etc. shouting. Experiments have shown that the most effective

method is the roaring of the Usuri tiger whose voice is recorded on tape.

Ambition  
and heart attacks

Research has led Romanian cardiologists to the conclusion that men driven by ambition are five times as vulnerable to heart attacks as people with a more placid disposition.

The reason is that an ambitious person is rarely even-tempered. In fact, he is very often irritable. And being the victim of his ire he constantly strains his nervous system. This is the main reason for his high blood pressure leading to possible disorders.

## VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

DANGEROUS  
TRIANGLE

In marking the beginning of 1983 by the setting up of the Central Military Command (CMC) with responsibility for a region, including 19 countries of the Indian Ocean basin and the Persian Gulf, Washington has implemented only one part of its so-called new Asian strategy.

The second part of its doctrine which relies chiefly on force is now being carried out, i.e. the belittling of American position in East Asia through the creation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle.

Now that America has quit Vietnam, Western Europe and South Korea are the frontline defence zone, as declared back in 1973 by the then US Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger. Directed to Indonesia, the United States has taken to favouring South Korea as its beachhead in East Asia. Here it has a 40,000-strong expeditionary corps, in addition to nuclear stockpiles (around 700 types of nuclear ammunition of varying power, among them bombs, mines, shells and missile warheads). In fact the US command is also in

charge of the 600,000-strong South Korean army. Since 1976 the Americans and South Koreans have been staging joint war games codenamed Team Spirit.

The critical importance that Washington attaches to the puppet regime in Seoul is shown by the fact that on coming into office Ronald Reagan chose Seoul dictator Shue Doo Hwa to be the first of his high-placed foreign guests, promising him billions of dollars worth of military supplies. And to top this, Reagan assured his visitor that Tokyo would shoulder the burden of heaping the anti-popular regime in South Korea in power.

It took two years, however, for this promise to materialize. The then Japanese government of Z. Suzuki used all pretence to resist Seoul's demand for no less than 6,000 million dollars for the purchase of the "Ina world". The Japanese government feared adverse repercussions in case of an incitement of the country's peaceful constitution banning military activity outside the nation's defensive framework. For the same reason Japan refused to cave in to

Washington's demands for overt military collaboration between Tokyo and Seoul.

The Japanese position underwent a radical change when Y. Nakasone's cabinet came into power. Prior to his Washington visit the new premier went to Seoul where he signed an agreement providing Chun Doo Hwa with 4,000 million dollars — and this proved not to be his only "present". Before that he had yielded to American demands for Japan to raise its military expenditure (which is to go up by 6.5 per cent in the 1983 fiscal year) and agreed to supply the United States with the latest military technology.

During his stay in America the Japanese prime minister made no bones about setting out his credo in an interview with "The Washington Post". I personally believe, he claimed, that the whole of Japan should resemble an unshakable aircraft carrier. Nakasone's undisguised military ambitions have aroused much protest from the Japanese public, which sees them as seriously threatening the country's security.

That Japan is bent on military

cooperation with the United States and South Korea is confirmed by the participation of Japanese observers in the Team Spirit-83 games, which simulated the use of nuclear weapons and polished up joint operations by the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The menacing and provocative nature of the games forced the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to place its entire army, as well as the people's security services and militia on full combat alert.

The triple military alliance in the Far East is spearheaded not just against the "Soviet threat", as is being trumpeted by its organizers. Nakasone sees participation in it as a means of creating a strong Japanese army and obtaining for Japan a status similar to that of the NATO countries. Nakasone is opposed to Article 9 of the present Japanese constitution renouncing the creation of armed forces or war as a means of settling international disputes. It was not for nothing, fresh in office, that he visited the Yasukuni Shrine, the prime symbol of Japanese chauvinism and militarism.

American-Japanese military cooperation already envisages the establishment of Japanese law and order within a 1,000-mile zone off Japan's shores. Having once sealed its military muscle, Japanese militarism might well want to avenge the failure of its plans to World War II — the well-justified opinion of many South-East Asian leaders.

The Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military triangle doubtlessly poses a threat for the whole of Asia.



# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

● **MANUFACTURE OF SEAMLESS PIPES FROM A NEW GRADE OF STEEL HAS BEEN STARTED AT THE RUSTAVI METAL WORKS IN GEORGIA.** The parts made from this steel do not require any additional thermal treatment and are three times as strong as their predecessors. The first batch of these pipes has been shipped to the oil fields in Azerbaijan.

● **CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED OF THE ANDIZHAN RESERVOIR IN UZBEKISTAN (CENTRAL ASIA).** It has a capacity of one thousand 900 million cu m of water. In the present five-year plan period which ends in 1985, Uzbekistan intends to complete the construction of major water reservoirs in the Kashkadarya, Khorezm and Bukhara regions, which will make it possible to accelerate the rate of reclamation of new tracts of land.

● **ALL THE COLOURS OF SUNNY BULGARIA ARE REFLECTED IN THE WORKS BY FAMOUS PHOTOGRAPHERS FROM NORTH OSSETIA, WHICH ARE ON DISPLAY IN THE ORD-ZHONIKIDZE, THE CAPITAL OF THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC.** The exhibition is dedicated to the 20th anniversary since the establishment of the first Soviet Republic in the North Ossetian Autonomous Republic which lies in Northern Caucasus, and the Kyrgyz Republic in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

● **A MANY-KILOMETRE-LONG WATER-SUPPLY LINE, COMPLETE WITH POWERFUL PUMPING STATIONS, TO LIFT WATER TO A HEIGHT OF FIVE HUNDRED METRES HAS COME INTO OPERATION AT THE FOOT OF THE GREAT CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS.** From there, it will branch out in three directions in vineyards at specialized farms. The line will ensure a constant supply of water for the irrigation of ten thousand hectares of land. Over the past few years nearly 300 small water reservoirs with irrigation canal networks have been built on the farms of Azerbaijan.



Young painters at work in Leningrad's Palace of Culture.

## LENINGRAD'S PALACE OF CULTURE

Eight thousand Leningraders go every night after work or their studies to the Gorky Palace of Culture in Leningrad to listen to concerts, to take part in excursions and to meet with interesting personalities.

The Square of Strikes in which the Palace is situated often serves as the starting point for tours to places connected with the heroic days of Leningrad during World War II. The front line was only several kilometers away from the square. It was at the Palace that citizens' defence units were formed and from here amateur concert groups left for the front. During the first (1941) winter of the siege when the daily ration was 125 grammes of bread, the Palace workers arranged a New Year party for the children who remained in the city.

More than twenty amateur groups now rehearse at the Palace of Culture. A children's ballet company, the only one in the country, is the most popular of the Palace's amateur groups. Over three thousand boys and girls have studied choreography here. The "Little Swan", a ballet staged by the Leningrad director Yuri Grigorovich, has been performed by the company for a number of years. As for the Palace's adult people's ballet company—it is known even abroad following its tours of the GDR, Hungary, Sweden, Japan and Cuba.

## FAR EASTERN RESOURCES

One more mineral has been found in the zone of the Baikal-Amur Railway. The first deposit of zeolite has been plotted on the geological map.

The newly discovered stocks of the mineral present a real treasure trove. They are particularly valuable since zeolite is used in the manufacture of mineral fertilizers and effective additives for stock and poultry breeding.

The Baikal-Amur Railway area is revealing increasing quantities of its riches. Substantial deposits of complex ores for producing potassium fertilizers and sulphuric acid, as well as phosphorus-carbonate ores have also been discovered here. The Far Eastern Agricultural Research Institute has already tested them as fertilizers.

## SIBERIAN PIPELINE SATELLITE

Builders in Mordovia, in the Russian Federation, have started preparing the route for the Urengoi-Yelits gas pipeline. They have welded their one thousandth long large-diameter section.

The new route will be laid in immediate proximity to the Urengoi-Pomory-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline in the so-called "single corridor". This will result in a lot of economies: including roads for handling pipes, equipment and materials. Major savings will also be achieved by making use of the construction facilities already available — welding grounds, living accommodation for the workers, etc.

## CASPIAN EXPERIENCE IN OIL DRILLING

The drilling of the deepest and widest (6,000 m) has begun in the mid-Caspian Sea area.

There are twenty two oil and gas deposits in the Caspian Sea, 14 of which are being intensively exploited. The combination of floating and stationary platforms provides for more efficient prospecting on the continental shelf.

Mohile derricks allow drilling at depths of 6,500 m through 200 m layers of the sea. Not so long ago a steel isot was required for every borehole; today a multilayer platform makes it possible to drill 24 wells at once.

Oil and gas production at sea has become a leading industry in Azerbaijan, providing two-thirds of its oil and over 80 per cent of gas. The Caspian experience is being made use of in the fields of the Black, Baltic, Okhotsk and Barents seas.

# HOME NEWS



The participants in the final round—winner Lyudmila Guseva (far right).

## POLYGLOT, NURSE, DIPLOMAT... ROLLED INTO ONE

People of what profession need to know foreign languages, the geography and economy of many countries, combined with the skills of a writer, nurse, psychologist and diplomat? Members of the jury of a recent competition for Aeroflot flight attendants serving on international routes, were unanimous—these were the qualities demanded of Lyudmila Guseva, Natalya Strelnikova, Liliya Kvasnikova, Nina Mikhailina and Natalya Samsonova, who made it into the final round of the competition marking the 60th anniversary of the world's biggest airlines—Aeroflot.

The girls look all the tasks set before them in their stride showing resourcefulness, wit, brilliant professional knowledge and charm. The viewers were hard pressed to name their favourite. So the jury selected Lyudmila Guseva, while those who placed second to fifth also got prizes.

In addition, they received "Moscow News" and MINI prizes. Aeroflot planes carry our newspapers to the 83 countries with which the USSR has regular air communication. Among the competition questions were several about our papers, which the girls were able to answer straight off.

Alexander VISLAYEV

## Science and technology

### ATLAS OF MONGOLIA

Work is nearing completion on a national atlas of the Mongolian People's Republic. It is being compiled by the Academy of Sciences of the MPR and the Institute of the Geography of Siberia and the Far East of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The atlas, which makes use of the extensive material collected by Soviet and Mongolian geologists over many years of exploration, will contain data about the MPR's natural resources, including minerals and its natural and climatic conditions.

The Mongolian and Soviet scientists involved plan to complete the atlas in time for the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR next year.

### MICROBES AS 'MINERS'

Nondoloyev's theory that coal can be extracted by being turned into gas underground has given scientists the idea of using anaerobic bacteria as "miners". These organisms which exist without oxygen can live on the methane with which the deep coal seams are saturated. The microorganisms penetrate the seams and turn the coal into a mass of small particles which can be lifted in pipes. The most valuable grades of coal in terms of chemical composition lie at considerable depths. Yet, to extract them from below 1,000-1,200 metres is neither easy nor safe—one reason why scientists are looking for alternative methods of access to these deposits.

The research in this area is done in two directions. One method is the use of remote-control machines to extract the coal without the need for people, and the other consists in extracting coal to an easily transportable state — either as gas or as a liquid mass which can be produced with the help of microbes.

## INSTANTANEOUS BRAKING FOR TRAINS

A device designed at the Krasnodar Magnetic Anomaly Research Institute makes the train's braking distance almost twice as shorter.

Railway operations involving open-cutters are very specialized. Steep slopes, small-radius turns, large loads on the oxles — all these require fast and efficient braking. The conventional system using trains in a halt after about 500 to 600 m of residential running.

The Krasnodar experts have suggested that the train be equipped with an electric pneumatic accelerator which enables the braking distance to be considerably shortened irrespective of load and steepness of the slope. This will facilitate the solution in local railway track layout and an increase in rolling stock turnover.

## LASER TECHNOLOGY IN LITHUANIA

Experts from the Institute of Physics, attached to the Academy of Sciences of Lithuania, have developed and built a powerful laser for the study of the atmosphere. Now with the help of light pulses experts can determine the level of radioactive contamination of the atmosphere.

Another advantage of the laser complex is its mobility, for it is truck-mounted. The laser is the result of thirty years of research into laser technology. Over that time Lithuanian scientists have invented a stationary laser complex which helps determine the properties of semiconductor with the help of light pulses which have a duration of one-millionth of a second.

Lithuanian physicists put their research to good use. Experimental production workshops attached to the Institute fulfil the orders of industrial enterprises, building lasers for cutting, bending, hardening, engraving, metal welding and many other operations.

## Crawfish back in the Urals again

Several dozen female crawfish with spawn have been flown by Aeroflot from Vilnius to Chelyabinsk to start the joint experiment of the Chelyabinsk fish specialists and the Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences.

Narrow bands of state have been laid in reservoirs with clean sand. They will serve as separate homes for the crawfish, who do not like intruders. Temperature regulators create the necessary conditions.

The newcomers are the so-called American signal crawfish named for the bright light spot on their claws. They are much larger than their Urals counterparts, grow faster, and their major asset is they don't fall ill.

Crawfish were brought east of the Urals two hundred years ago and populated many rivers and lakes since then. But a sudden outbreak of a disease killed virtually all of them. Now they have started to appear again. The Lithuanian fish specialists help Chelyabinsk fisheries speed up the restoration process and stock the lakes with species which will be more resistant to disease.

There is also a major programme for building schools, kindergartens and creches and for improving catering facilities. Special emphasis is being put on providing convenient transport links between the villages and district centres and towns. It is planned to build about 130 thousand kilometres of highway for this purpose.

The programme for the transformation of Soviet villages is closely connected to plans for higher living standards in rural areas. As in previous years, farmers' real incomes will grow at a higher rate by comparison to those of industrial workers. This tendency will remain in effect until the incomes of rural inhabitants catch up with those of city dwellers.

At the present time there is a 30 per cent difference between the wages of industrial and agricultural workers. If, however, account is taken of the individual farm earnings which are enjoyed by virtually every rural family, then the income gap shrinks to 10 per cent. By 1980 it should have completely disappeared.

In the social security sphere the levelling off has already occurred. Thanks to industrial workers' farmers get paid wages lower than the payments, and the state advantage of cheap rates, accommodation, transport and food. They also receive the same old-age and disability pensions as workers in industry.

## VIEWPOINT

### SOCIAL CHANGES ON THE SOVIET FARM

Alexander DEDUL

The Food Programme currently in operation in the USSR is aimed at the further development of productive forces in agriculture and related industries and provides for a wide spectrum of social measures to further improve life in the rural areas. In order to implement these measures the state has allocated 160,000 million roubles for a ten-year period.

The villages in which over one-third of the country's population now lives (67 million people) still short of modern living standards. They are considerably inferior in the city in terms of services, catering and recreational facilities and architectural requirements.

Renovation work is now being carried out in the villages in an unprecedentedly large scale and to an unprecedented degree: architectural bureaus are drawing up plans for rebuilding existing settlements and constructing new ones; a powerful industry producing prefabricated construction units has been created; catalogues of designs for modern farm-houses have been compiled and made available to builders in rural areas. The villages are comfortable and take account of national traditions as well as of the climatic peculiarities of each area in the country.

The 160,000 million roubles earmarked for improving living conditions in villages are intended to accelerate the social development of rural areas. There are plans, among other things, for a considerable increase in the volume of housing and in the construction of recreational and catering facilities in the countryside. While five million housing units (apartments and one-family houses) were built in rural areas during the previous decade, 1.7 million more are to be built in the current decade ending in 1990. More than two-thirds of the housing programme in rural areas will be achieved by way of direct state and collective farm investment and less than one-third will be paid for the population.

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## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### ALTERNATIVE TO FOSSIL FUEL

Nuclear energy is the most attractive alternative energy source today. Given the present level of technology, it is more competitive than hydro or solar energy. However, nuclear stations can only provide energy for electricity and heating, so the problem as to what can be used as fuel for the internal combustion engine remains. Hydrogen is now regarded by scientists as being a likely candidate in this direction. P. Khramov, member of the All-Union Chemical Society, writes in *SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA*. Scientists in Byelorussia are actively studying the opportunities for the low-cost production of hydrogen using advanced processes. They have already developed a revolutionary method of decomposing water using special reactions requiring 10 to 25 per cent less energy than electrolysis.

Hydrogen application studies are also on the rise. For instance, the production of protein-vitamin concentrated feeds. At present this is produced on the basis of oil products or natural gas. This method has many disadvantages, including the need to deliver the products from remote outposts.

Specialists working for the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences have co-sponsored, together with institutes from other parts of the country, a method of concentrated fodder production using hydrogen as a basis. The protein biomass thus produced was of high quality. In addition, the method offers great promise should microbiological and chemical processes be combined in one system.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO SAFETY AT WORK

Safety at work is a problem-area which traditionally has been the preserve of engineers. A purely technical

approach to the problem, however, has been found to be inadequate and engineers need to supplement their knowledge by psychology. This is the opinion of M. Kotik, head of the department of logic and psychology of Tula University in Balashov, writing in *IZVESTIA*. Psychological advice is needed to make a technology more "human", so to say, or to make it possible to tailor a certain piece of equipment to a particular worker. This problem is now being jointly studied by engineers, psychologists and human engineers. Another approach towards the same problem also needing psychological knowledge is to better adapt man to available equipment by improving, for instance, existing training methods. The aim, in both cases, being to save a human operator from making blunders or other mistakes causing hazards.

The best way of preventing new blunders is to study the psychological mistakes of the old ones.

This is why for the past ten years students of the faculty of psychology of Tula University have received instruction in psychological safety at work. University staff have been researching into the problem in many institutes in Estonia: in civil engineering, mining, and road traffic.

The human characteristics which define a man's immunity to the negative impact of industry and his vulnerability have been studied for some time. Tests and diagnostic procedures to help find the right person for the right job are now being developed.

### TV AS AN ARTS LAB

What role does television play in revealing the process of artistic creation? Below the well-known Leningrad composer, Andrei Popov, answers this question put to him by a PRAVDA correspondent.

Television influences our tastes, habits, style of dress, behaviour, out way of life in the broadest sense, says Popov. TV cameras can transport us into an artist's creative and spiritual world. This is what happens at

times of the Gorky studio meetings with writers, where, in addition to reading selected extracts of their works, writers explain the guiding concept behind a particular piece. Direct contact with the viewer is also important: the wide variety of letters received by a performer on the box could not be thought up by even the most inventive of producers—they represent as it were, the sum total of issues worrying the reader or viewer sitting at home in front of the telly. When we come into contact with major artists, poets and directors, we are convinced that the circle of issues raised goes beyond the limits of art, literature and art. In this century are closely tied with the socio-political and spiritual life of our country.

### OUR CLIMATE IN THE FUTURE

Quite a few people studying the climate believe that the next 200 years will see a sharp temperature rise. Georgi Gollayn, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes in *SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA*. This may occur due to such human activities as the cutting down of forests, burning of vegetation to expand farming areas, ploughing, as well as to increasing quantities of dust in the atmosphere, and finally, to the accumulation of carbon dioxide.

Latitude distribution of temperature rises will be uneven. A general thaw of ice in the Arctic, for instance, is expected in the 20s of the next century and January temperatures will rise by 15° to 20°C. The temperature rise in the temperate zones will be less sharp—from 10° to 15°C. In other words, Central Russia will experience the same sort of temperatures as are now enjoyed in the south of France. The level of the World Ocean may rise by several metres, hence large tracts of land will find themselves underwater. Permafrost will also be affected. The climate will become more humid. Scientists are now trying to predict all the possible consequences of higher temperatures. In general, it will be beneficial for farming, though some areas will be affected by droughts.

## Who caught Maximov?

Maximov immediately felt that there was a big fish on the other end of his line. Yet, he couldn't land it on the ice, as it was too big to go through the hole in which he had been fishing.

He decided to hold on to the fish with one hand and to enlarge the hole with the other. But in his haste, he allowed the big tomen to catch hold of his

## OF INTEREST

hand. The fish locked its jaws, and the small sharp teeth bit into Maximov's flesh.

His friends, fishing nearby, came to his rescue. They quickly enlarged the hole and pulled the fish out. Following which they bandaged the unfortunate Maximov's hand, put some worm clothes on him and gave him a cup of hot tea.

## FOLK ART OF KAZAKHSTAN

The days of folk crafts dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR coincide at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. It was recently the turn of Kazakh folk craftsman from Kazakhstan to demonstrate their art. Carpets, ceramics, wood carving, as well as items made out of wool, felt and leather, are all produced by the gifted Kazakh people.

In the photo: Wood carver Boris Kalashnikov. Carving in wood. Wool carpet.

Photos by Georgi Brednikov



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## KOLA BELDY



We hear an unusual, long-drawn-out melody, and in our mind's eye we see a dogeared chattering across the tundra with the driver singing as a sad song. When the last sound dies down, and the lights go on in the auditorium, the man bowing to the enthusiastic applause is 40-year-old Natanias singer, Kola Beldy.

The Natanias are a small nation living on the banks of the Amur River in the Far East. Whereas in 1915 they numbered slightly over three thousand, today they have a population of 11 thousand.

Kola Beldy was born into a hunter and fisherman's family. When he was small, his father died while out hunting, and soon afterwards his mother died too. So Kola grew up in an orphanage.

The future singer's life was not as easy one, and yet he was happy. He served in the Pacific fleet where he became a member of amateur companies and performed in amateur concerts. At one of these he was spotted by professional musicians who suggested he should join the Pacific Fleet's professional company of singers and dancers.

Even then Kola Beldy's strong voice with its unique timbre and his unusual repertoire of songs brought him success.

The young singer's real debut, however, came at the 6th Youth and Students' Festival held in 1937 in Moscow. Having won a prize at the festival, he began to study singing seriously with the famous Soviet singer, Pavel Melnikov.

Since then he has extensively toured the Soviet Union and visited 50 other countries. Kola Beldy specializes in the songs of the minor nationalities who live in the Far North, Siberia and the Far East, singing them both in the original and in Russian translation.

"My Polar Star" is Kola Beldy's new programme in which he is accompanied by the Russian (Natanias for today) folk ensemble. Kola Beldy is very clever at reproducing basic folk elements — unusual natural sounds, imitations of the sounds of nature and the peculiar rhythms of folk songs.

Recently, the Melodia recording company in Moscow completed an LP of Kola Beldy singing the songs of some minor nationalities. And preparations are in hand for two more records. This unique musical anthology will be the only one of its kind in the world.

Soviet television has finished filming a concert programme given by the singer, which is now to have its first showing.

Igor MIKHAYLOV

## MYTHS OF THE WORLD

The Sovetskaya Encyclopedia Publishers has come out with a two-volume encyclopedia, "The Myths of the Peoples of the World".

This publication represents one of the first attempts ever to collect, in a systematic and comprehensive form, the myths of the peoples of the world. It also includes mythological ideas and subjects which arose out of folk fantasy and which have been developed by heathen priests, religious thinkers and philosophers.

The encyclopedia has two aims. On the one hand, to provide the reader with reference material to help in the understanding of works of literature and the arts. On the other hand, to satisfy a more profound interest in mythology, folklore and the history of religion. The encyclopedia brings together generalized material on mythological images and subjects as well as on scholarly theories and schools in the study of mythology. Some articles deal with problems which are still causes of dispute in specialized literature.

The compilers try to give the reader concise information on the treatment given to mythological images and subjects in fiction, theatre, music and the visual arts.

The book contains a wealth of colour and black-and-white illustrations: reproductions of paintings on mythological subjects, church frescoes, mosaics, tapestries and photographs of museum exhibits; give the reader a visual image of this or that mythological personage.

At the Muslim Studios, director Yevgeny Tashkov is shooting a six-part television film based on Doszayevsky's novel, "A Raw Youth". The main role, that of Arkady, is played by the young actor Andrei Tashkov, the director's son. Other stars in the cast are Natalya Gundarova and Oleg Barinov.



Yevgeny Tashkov (left) during the filming.

## ANCIENT MELODIES COME ALIVE

Makom is the ancient music of the Oriental peoples. The republics contest of makom play, are took place recently at the Tashkent State Conservatoire. More than forty instrumentalists and singers took part coming from various Uzbek towns and villages.

These tunes that have lived for centuries to people's memory have never been recorded by anyone, the best of them being passed down from generation to generation. The first note recordings were only made after the October 1917 Socialist Revolution.

Students are now taught in play at the Tashkent Conservatoire and at a number of music colleges and schools.

## MOSCOW THEATRE TOURS CUBA

The Moscow Leningrad Komso-mol Theatre has started a tour at Cuba.

We are proud that we are the first Soviet theatre company to tour Freedom Island, said the company director Mark Zaharov. For me this trip is particularly exciting. It was in Cuba in 1974 that I first had the idea of staging a performance based on Latin American literature. We were all then under the impression of the tragic events in Chile when the fascist junta came to power: we all keenly felt the death of the great Chilean poet Pablo Neruda. The result was

"The Star and Death of Jorge Mariela", a production which has enjoyed success at our theatre for a number of years. Today we are performing this play based on a poem by Pablo Neruda to Cuban spectators.

An exhibition of paintings by Loris Pavlenchikov has opened at the memorial house in Moscow, attached to the Museum of Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR Academy of Sciences (5 Bolshaya Gruzskaya St.). The exhibition will reveal to visitors to the exhibition via the artist's portraits, landscapes, cityscapes and still lifes.



"Dandelions".



"Still Life".

## New donations to Soviet museums

An official ceremony was held at the Central Artists Club in Moscow recently at which works of art from an exhibition "Artists for the People" — were presented to the Hermitage Museum, in Leningrad, to the Tretyakov Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, and the museums in the Kremlin in Moscow, to the USSR Picture Gallery which is now in a temporary home, as well as to a number of museums in remote areas of this country.

This is the first time that such a major collection, including nearly a thousand paintings, pieces of sculpture, and drawings has been made available to our museums, said Vladimir Volodin, Secretary of the Board of the USSR Artists Union. Apart from items by modern artists the collection includes many masterpieces of Soviet art — works, for instance, by Vero Muhsina, Dmitry Moor, Sergei Kononov, Georgi Voznesensky, Sergei Gerasimov, Vladimir Pavlovsky and others. Our museums are also to receive works by such famous foreign masters as Pablo Picasso and Rembrandt.

## BUSINESS

### Ladas with right-hand steering for Britain

British motorists are buying increasing numbers of the elegant Lada cars made at the VAZ car works in the Volgograd city of Taganrog. The traditional customer for these vehicles is Lada Cars of Great Britain. Whereas last year, this country sold Britain 13 thousand VAZs, a contract was recently signed for the dispatch to Britain of 18 thousand Ladas of different models.

This year's deliveries include cars with right-hand steering.

### Via Olivier and its 300 offices

This year Olivier hopes for a significant expansion in bilateral cooperation. Daniel Persouyre, head of the Moscow office of the biggest trading firm in France, told our correspondent.

Among possible future trends in such cooperation, Persouyre mentioned in particular joint operations with Soviet organizations in third countries. In addition, Olivier is prepared, through its offices, of which there are over 300 in the world, to promote Soviet goods in the firm's developed markets. Daniel Persouyre stressed that the firm's management is studying other possibilities for the development of bilateral links.

Speaking of the activities of Olivier on the Soviet market, he pointed out that at present the firm is discussing with its Soviet partners a range of projects related to chemistry, petrochemistry and the plastics industry.

After the French specialized "Agroprom-82" exhibition held last fall in Moscow, Soviet organizations showed interest in a series of machines for growing vegetables and other agricultural crops. Olivier is now taking part in discussions for the joint production of such machines in the Soviet Union.

1982 was a fairly successful year for the firm. The past five

years have seen stable growth in trade with Soviet organizations. Via Olivier the USSR receives drilling installations for mining work, huge dump trucks, other machines and various other goods.

Over the past five years, the USSR has exported nearly 80 thousand cars of different makes to Britain. Nearly 200 garages have been opened to service them.



V/O Stankimport has sold France over 4,000 Soviet machines.

is the photo a vertical six-metre truck plate (set) of the Creuzot Loire factory.

### Contacts and contracts

© Polygraphic offset printing machines will be delivered to the USSR under a contract between V/O Technoimport and the Indian firm of Opti-mech.

© The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique have signed a protocol on trade for 1983-1985. The protocol provides for a considerable growth in Soviet-Mozambican trade. The Soviet Union will deliver to Mozambique farming machinery, motor-vehicles, trailers, and road-building equipment. Mozambican exports will include non-ferrous metal concentrates, valuable timber, tea, cashew nuts and other items.

© Two ships, the "Afrik" and the "Andoga", are being built at the shipyards of the Finnish joint stock Wärtsilä company in the city of Turku. Both ships intended for auxiliary operations in the Soviet Black Sea and the Mediterranean. They have already been launched and will soon be delivered to the USSR.

## FRIENDSHIP AT SEA

The friendship born of the joint struggle by the peoples of the USSR and the USA against fascism during the years of World War II should not be arbitrarily broken. Business cooperation is a reliable way of consolidating such ties.

This was declared by Barry Fisher, leader of a group of American captain-owners of fishing vessels. During the war he served in the American Navy, on the Murmansk run. Fisher was interviewed in Nakhodka where he had arrived for negotiations over further cooperation under the auspices of the joint Soviet-American fishing company, Sea Resources.

Although now relations between our two countries are not very good, I am sure that with time they will normalize, stressed Fisher.

Speaking about the activities of the company he noted that in past years there had been a considerable expansion in mutually advantageous relations. Soviet and American fishermen provide a first-rate example of mutual help.

With excitement Fisher related an incident involving Antonov, the captain of a Soviet trawler, who saved four fishermen from an American boat which had sunk. He continued to look for the missing men even after the United States Coast Guard Service had ordered the search to be called off and his persistence was rewarded by success.

I will never forget it, Fisher said.

## SOVIET RAIL (SZD) BRINGS ANY TRIP WITHIN YOUR MEANS AND MAKES IT MORE PLEASANT THAN YOU EVER THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

SZD coaches are provided with everything you need to travel in comfort. Cozy compartments, first class service plus traditional Russian hospitality will contribute to your good mood and make your journey a relaxing and agreeable experience.

Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with a dining-car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner; various hors d'oeuvres, vinegars, juice, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services lining Moscow with Accra, Hamburg, Bern, Orléans, Hanoi, Holland, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Tunis, Athens, Istanbul, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen, or Leningrad with Cologne and Frankfurt or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services please contact your nearest travel agent or tourist office. Soviet Rail will always be glad to welcome you aboard their trains!



## VIETNAM'S MOST UP-TO-DATE PIT

The first stage of the Mong Duong pit, built with Soviet technical assistance, has gone into operation in Vietnam.

The capacity of the first stage is not great — a mere 450,000 tonnes of coal a year. This is the country's most up-to-date mine. We hope that Mong Duong will become a centre for training highly skilled workers, said Nguyen Chan, Minister of Mines and Coal of the DRV.

Today, nearly 90 per cent of the coal in Vietnam is extracted at mines built with Soviet technical assistance. Many of the

Vietnamese specialists receive their diplomas at the Moscow Mining Institute, while tomen undergo training of Soviet coal-mines. At Hanoi, there is a vocational school built and run with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

Vietnam intends to raise the output of coal from 6.2 million tonnes in 1992 to 6.5 million in the current year, and to bring it up to 8.5 million tonnes in 1985. Moreover, the chief growth in coal production will accrue from the installations, built with Soviet assistance.

## SCHWARZKOPF: EVERYTHING FOR BEAUTY

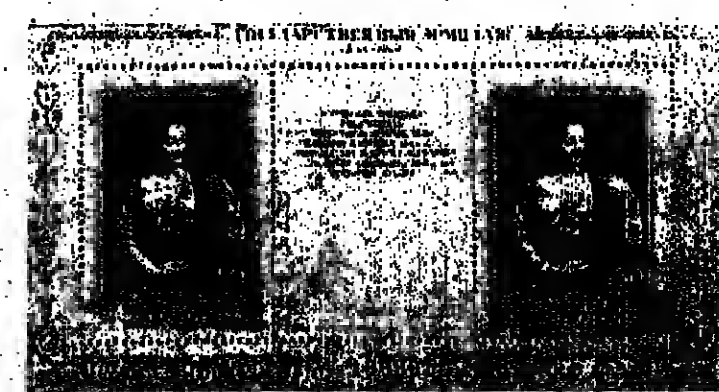
Dzherman Gvishiani, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Hans-Peter Schwarzkopf, President of the firm of Schwarzkopf (West Germany), have signed a protocol in Moscow to extend their cooperation agreement by another five years. The agreement, signed back in 1977, envisages joint work in the areas of cosmetics and hygiene.

Hans-Peter Schwarzkopf told our correspondent that as a result of the implementation of the agreement with the Soviet Union,

production had been begun of a medicinal shampoo, rinses and hair lacquer, as well as a deodorant using several components made by the firm. Work is now going on the joint production of another line types of cosmetic products. In addition, plans are under discussion for the construction, with Schwarzkopf's assistance, of a plant to produce hair-dressing goods. Schwarzkopf's president recalled that his firm had been an official supplier for the 1980 22nd Olympics in Moscow.

## NEW SOUVENIR SHEET

### Philately



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a souvenir sheet, "The State Hermitage, Leningrad". The following inscription is in the stamp: "The Hermitage collection contains unique works by painters of the High Renaissance and of other periods in the development of Italian art".

## WHAT'S ON!

February 5-7

### THEATRES

Kremles Peloco at Congresses. 6 (mat) — Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble; 8 (eve), 7 — Variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 5 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera); 6 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 5 — Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet); 6 (mat) — Dombrowski; Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri" (opera); Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 6 (eve) — Molchakov, "Macbeth" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 5 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta); 6 (mat) — Vainberg, "The Golden Key" (ballet); 6 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 7 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Riviera" (ballet).

Operatic Theatre. (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 5 (mat) — Peltzman, "An Old Comedy" (5 eve) — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes" (6 mat and all) — Gladkov, "Khelebych" (8 eve) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Hurry" (7 — Zhurbin, "Penelope").

### FILMS

Doliverance (2 parts, 1st and 2nd parts). A melodrama about the American Civil War. Cinemas: "Forum" (11 Sovetskaya St.), "Kosmos" (11 Sovetskaya St.), "Kosmos" (11 Sovetskaya St.), "Kosmos" (11 Sovetskaya St.).

A whodunit based on the events that took place in Kazan. The film is a Soviet production. Cinemas: "Soyuzdetfilm" (11 Sovetskaya St.), "Soyuzdetfilm" (11 Sovetskaya St.).

Museum of Oriental Art. Exhibition of Indian art. Cinemas: "Soyuzdetfilm" (11 Sovetskaya St.), "Soyuzdetfilm" (11 Sovetskaya St.).

Exhibitions. Museum of Oriental Art. Exhibition of Indian art. Cinemas: "Soyuzdetfilm" (11 Sovetskaya St.), "Soyuzdetfilm" (11 Sovetskaya St.).

Daily, except Sunday, noon to 5 p.m. Metro Barrikadaya or Krasnopresnenskaya.

### CONCERT HALLS

Oktyabr Cinema and Concert Hall (42 Koltsovo Prospekt). 5, 6 — Variety artists from Bulgaria, including the Phoenician group.

Lenin Central Stadium, Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 5, 6 — Moscow Ballet on Ice.

### SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY. Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport. 6 — CAC vs Moscow Krylya Sovetov. At 5 p.m.

TABLE TENNIS. Lenin Central Stadium, Druzhba Gym. 5 — European league.

### State Bank of the USSR

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. The USSR State Bank announces the introduction of the foreign currency rates:

Currency. Quotations in roubles. Canadian dollar 100 86.27

championship. USSR vs Poland. At 5 p.m.

The Soviet team features European champions and prize winners Valentin Popov, Pyotr Suleyev, Ilya Kovalenko, etc.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 6 — Racing and trotting. At 1 p.m.

### WEATHER

February 5-7

In Moscow, city and region, snow is expected, rather heavy at the beginning of the period. Night temperatures at -5°, -10°C and at -1°, -5°C in the daytime. NE wind veering to S.

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Finland marka 100 13.44 French franc 100 10.43 Deutsche mark of the Federal Republic of Germany 100 20.63 Indian rupee 100 7.19 Italian lira 1000 3.44 Japanese yen 1000 3.64 Spanish peseta 100 0.66 US dollar 100 72.09

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